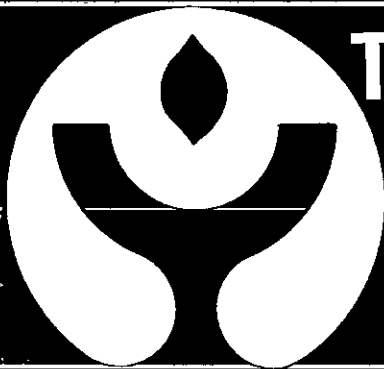




THE UUSC JOURNEY CONTINUES

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE
ANNUAL REPORT 1979-1980

THE JOURNEY CONTINUES



**ANNUAL REPORT
1979-80**

**UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST
SERVICE COMMITTEE**

FOUNDED 1939

78 Beacon Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108

A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT



This year . . . UUSC's 40th Anniversary year . . . has been a time to celebrate, to look back with pride on what has been accomplished, to analyze and appreciate the impact and implications of the work that has been done.

This year, we honored the Service Committee Pioneers who carried out those earliest missions, beginning in 1939 in a Europe facing war and holocaust. And we were privileged to spend time with several of the Pioneers still with us: Waitstill Sharp, the first to go into Czechoslovakia; Helen Fogg, often honored for her work from post-war Europe to the Far East; Howard Brooks, Tillie Moore, and Duncan Howlett. They embody so much to appreciate and honor . . . much more than mere intention and good will. They stand for deeds done, accomplishments in the name of freedom and justice, real help for humans in need, and actual lives saved.

How do we fully appreciate and honor this precedent-setting tradition? By resolving to carry forward and strengthen the vital work of UUSC. By devoting greater attention to the issues of human rights in our own communities, churches, and homes. By generating more action, participation, policy-making, program development, communication, and support. And by fulfilling the important material goal of this 40th Anniversary Year . . . the strengthening of UUSC's Emerson Revolving Fund.

As members, participants, and supporters of this unique organization, we are committed to expending our efforts and resources efficiently and effectively . . . for although our numbers may be modest, our influence has been far-reaching, creating new opportunities for progress and service as we continue the "Journey to Freedom."

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Neil H. Shadle". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large initial "N" and a stylized "S".

The Rev. Neil H. Shadle
President

FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

When the first Service Committee mission began in Nazi-threatened Prague, Czechoslovakia, few of those involved imagined that their efforts for human freedom would be required and sustained for more than forty years. Yet the world seems an even more dangerous place today, the dangers intensified by technical and communications developments unknown four decades ago. And UUSC has entered its fifth decade of service facing a whole new array of challenges.

This year, the violence in Central America touched us even more closely, as our work there continued and as a number of colleagues lost their lives while speaking out against oppression . . . including the revered Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador.

In the United States, erosion of human rights is more subtle, of course. But our colleagues working against prison expansion and the return of the death penalty have often seen and experienced its effects first-hand. With growing economic stress and a widening gap between rich and poor . . . establishment and minority . . . we face the threat of an even more dangerous and punitive era.

In its 40th Anniversary year, UUSC has continued to work against violations of human rights, both at home and abroad. But our work is not limited to preventing bad things from happening. We also continue to affirm life and the supreme worth of every human person in all possible, positive ways . . . working for alternatives to prison, for more just and humane criminal sanctions, and for the development of communities in which people can work together, in health, for fuller, freer lives.

We are proud to report these highlights of our progress during 1979-80 . . . the start of UUSC's fifth decade of service.



Richard S. Scobie, Ph. D.
Executive Director

UUSC. . .THE JOURNEY CONTINUES

A journey begins with a single step . . . but it is carried on by the dedication and determination to place one foot in front of the other, over any terrain and all barriers, reaching always for the horizon.

The Unitarian Universalist Service Committee's "Journey to Freedom" began in 1939, when one man, Robert Dexter of the American Unitarian Association, answered a single call for help from Czechoslovakia. The next steps in the journey were taken by Martha and Waitstill Sharp, who travelled across a torn and terrified Europe to Prague to begin the Service Committee's first rescue and relief mission, saving countless lives imperiled by the Nazi threat. These earliest Service Committee Pioneers took the first dangerous steps in a journey that has continued across five continents and both hemispheres.

In the year 1979-80, UUSC has celebrated its 40th Anniversary and commemorated its historic four decades of programs to preserve and protect human freedom. In this year, we have honored the Service Committee Pioneers through whose courage and creativity UUSC was launched and has persevered. The celebrations began in June, 1979, at the organization's annual meeting, and continued with plans for Anniversary

events in sixteen metropolitan areas across the United States. In November, the first of these highlighted a week-end in UUSC's headquarters city of Boston, where it all began four decades ago. On a Sunday afternoon in the Quincy Market Building at the city's historic Faneuil Hall Marketplace, 400 UUSC friends and supporters gathered to see the 40th Anniversary slide film "Journey to Freedom" and to join in lighting 400 candles from a single chalice flame, sharing the light which symbolized the passing on and the continuation of a tradition of service.

On that November Sunday in Boston, they also welcomed and applauded several of the original Service Committee Pioneers. Waitstill Sharp had travelled from his retirement home in Greenfield, Massachusetts, to recall those dangerous days before all-out war, when he left his Prague hotel, and Czechoslovakia, barely hours ahead of the Gestapo, who had finally singled him out. Duncan Howlett had come down from Maine, and he described Poland on the eve of invasion. Tillie Moore, now living in Boston, recalled being at home, in the fifties, among the people of Nigeria in the African village of Awo Omamma, and the Navajo Indians of New Mexico. Howard Brooks, still a frequent UUSC visitor from

At the Boston Anniversary celebration, well-wishers lit 400 candles from a single chalice flame, sharing the light which symbolizes UUSC's continuing journey





Congressman Drinan addresses the Washington, D.C., 40th Anniversary celebration at the Capital's Botanic Garden

his Cambridge home, recalled post-war Europe and his work in developing the medical missions. And Helen Fogg, who had directed the social work education programs from Greece to Cambodia, was there from her family home in Norwell, Massachusetts. But as they inspired us with recollections of their earlier achievements, they reminded us that they . . . of all people . . . wanted more than anything to see the Service Committee and its work continue into its fifth decade and for many more years to come.

The Boston anniversary celebration began a series of events which highlighted the following months . . . in Washington, D.C., from New York to New Orleans, and in Raleigh/Durham, North Carolina; Atlanta, Georgia; Los Angeles, San Francisco, and San Diego; in Seattle, Chicago, Detroit, and St. Louis, as well as Miami/Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, and the Cleveland/Pittsburgh area. Hundreds of UUSC supporters gathered to celebrate the past and make their commitment to the future.

One of the most valuable and significant aspects of this anniversary year has been the opportunity to organize an historic record of the people and programs of the Service Committee since its first days, compiled by Ghanda DiFiglia. This specially funded project includes the very personal evocative oral histories, related in dozens of taped interviews, of the Pioneers and their associates of forty years ago. They highlight a now-permanent record, on file at Service Committee headquarters and the Harvard Divinity School Library Archives, of the first steps in UUSC's Journey to Freedom, which will serve as a reminder and an inspiration . . . as the journey continues.



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

The Central American Network

In 1979, Oscar Enriquez Guerra became UUSC Staff Associate in Central America, appointed on a half-time basis to coordinate activities with grass-roots organizations and leaders in the area. Sr. Enriquez Guerra's association with the Service Committee covers several years, beginning with his work as founder and director of the Training Center for Community Leaders (CAPS) at Landivar University in Guatemala City . . . a landmark project long sponsored by UUSC. He served as Executive Director of Emergency Construction in the private sector, as well as Director of Government Reconstruction, after Guatemala's 1976 earthquake . . . both highly successful relief efforts under his leadership. He is also an elected member of the Guatemalan Parliament, representing the democratic Independent party.

In his role with UUSC, Sr. Enriquez Guerra can now work even more effectively for human rights and human development, not only in his own country, but throughout Central America . . . wherever human rights violations are a tragic way of life for large segments of the mostly-poor population. He has himself received numerous threats to his life, especially during recent escalation of oppressive government-inflicted measures, which demonstrate dramatically the urgent need for UUSC assistance and support.

The new UUSC Central American Network, under Oscar Enriquez Guerra's direction, is organizing and developing a coordinated leadership training effort for citizens from all walks of life. The first meeting of this consortium was held in Costa Rica in September, 1979, with UUSC Executive Director Richard S. Scobie

and International Programs Director John McAward participating. The meeting included 20 representatives from eight organizations and four countries: Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador.

The purpose of the meeting was to provide a forum in which those engaged in similar efforts . . . the pursuit of community development through mobilization of people taking action on their own behalf . . . could have the opportunity to share experiences, ideas, and techniques.

Participants included urban professionals, government workers, rural campesinos (farmers), men and women. As far as can be concluded, this was the first time that Central American citizens from such diverse segments had come together to join hands and exchange views. "They had never been able to meet and communicate before, and now, that can never be said again," John McAward observed with satisfaction.

Similar interim meetings have since taken place in a number of the participating Central American countries, and a second international conference is planned for the fall of 1980 . . . continuing steps in the journey to a better life.



Central American Mission for Human Rights - 1980

UUSC's continuing concern for the people of Central America, our close neighbors to the south, intensified in this year of growing crises there. The overthrow of the Nicaraguan dictator, upheaval and continued violence in El Salvador, increased repression and killing in Guatemala . . . these factors not only led to UUSC's greater concern and programmatic emphasis in the area, they also mandated the second Congressional investigative mission sponsored by UUSC, beginning immediately after Christmas, 1979, and continuing into the New Year. International Programs Director John McAward left on the first leg of the tour with Professor Thomas Anderson, a member of the 1978 UUSC mission to El Salvador and a leading American expert and author on Central America. They made advance stops in the three countries to arrange for the visit of Congressman Robert Drinan (Massachusetts' 4th District), who also toured El Salvador with UUSC in 1978, and a representative of three other Congresspersons (Bruce Cameron of Americans for Democratic Action, representing Congressmen Daschle, Harkin, and Wolpe), both of whom joined them later.

Participants in the first UUSC Central American Network conference (Dick Scobie front row, left; Oscar Enriquez Guerra and John McAward, second and third from right, rear)



There were extensive meetings in Nicaragua with representatives of the private sector, community people, and all factions of the new government. The group made its longest stop in Guatemala, because of the growing number of human rights violations there, with increasing reports of killings, disappearances, and torture. Their meetings there included the country's vice president; the finance, interior, and foreign ministers; the American Ambassador; members of the parliament; and labor and peasant groups. Although Congressman Drinan could not make a full-scale visit into El Salvador after the January collapse of that country's first junta, with its resulting chaos, stop-overs at the San Salvador airport enabled him to meet at length with a number of junta members, church, government, and grass-roots leaders of that country in turmoil. Meanwhile, McAward and Professor Anderson had earlier been able to spend considerable time there and witness first-hand the Salvadoran situation.

The group returned to the United States in mid-January and immediately prepared an initial report on their findings, which was presented at a Capitol Hill press conference covered by major U.S. and Latin American media. The report stressed, "In Nicaragua, the tyranny of the Somozas has been overthrown, but the process of rebuilding will be a difficult one. The opportunity here is for the United States to assist in this reconstruction through funding of the proposed \$75 million aid package to Nicaragua.

"In neighboring El Salvador, events in Nicaragua encouraged the October, 1979, uprising which toppled the dictatorship. Since then, one junta has fallen and another has succeeded it, with neither able to cope with the numerous problems of this overcrowded and poverty-stricken land. Clear signals of support must be given for including the popular forces in government, for controlling the military, and for reforms. The ban on all military assistance must be restored until the new government is truly representative of the people.

"In Guatemala, a savagely repressive government hides behind a facade of 'democratic' forms. The United States has already cut off military aid and other support for the government, but there must be further steps, such as condemnation of specific acts of repression and a continued ban on all military assistance.



*Welcomed by the people of the Guatemalan countryside:
Congressman Drinan (center) and UUSC's Oscar
Enriquez Guerra (second right)*

*In the new Nicaragua 1980, Congressman Robert Drinan (l.)
and UUSC's John McAward (r.) were greeted by
Interior Minister Tomas Borge*



*At the January, 1980 Capitol Hill press conference
which followed their Central American mission:
(l.-r.) Bruce Cameron, John McAward,
Congressman Drinan, and Thomas Anderson*



These were the major conclusions of the UUSC mission. But the real work had begun only after their return. Congressman Drinan, John McAward and Bruce Cameron undertook an extensive campaign on Capitol Hill to inform members of Congress, the State Department, and the Administration of their findings first-hand. Meanwhile, the full report was being drafted by Professor Anderson and the other members of the mission for publication at the end of the fiscal year. To carry the message of these three struggling countries to the Congress and the American people was its purpose.

In his speech to UUSC's 40th Anniversary celebration in Washington, D.C., in March, Congressman Robert Drinan announced, "I was in Nicaragua with the Service Committee in January. As you know, they got rid of Somoza after 50 years and I became very well informed about Nicaragua. And I want you to know this fact: The other night, Nicaraguan aid of \$75 million passed by five votes in the House. It was 203 to 198, and quite literally, it was the Service Committee, by making me informed, that brought about that passage. If I had not been sent to Nicaragua by UUSC, it would have failed. That is the absolute truth, because I know the five and more votes I turned around. So if sometimes you wonder when you support UUSC what happens, this is what happens. You brought about something that is a milestone in the history of our foreign aid. We have never given a single package like that to a country that has had a revolution against someone we supported."

At the close of the fiscal year, although passed by the Congress, Nicaraguan aid was not yet a reality. But with publication of the full report on the UUSC mission . . . Central America 1980: Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua . . . work to bring it about continued. As the report concluded, "The United States has concerns in many areas of the world, but strangely enough, Central America, so close to home, has long been neglected or mishandled. If we do not focus on this important region before it is too late, we may find ourselves with an "Iran" in Guatemala or Nicaragua . . . a "Cambodia" in El Salvador. The Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan has severely damaged its standing in the Third World and around the globe. In Central America today, the United States has a unique opportunity to demonstrate the contrast between American and Soviet policies, and to encourage social justice and true democracy in our hemisphere."

Archbishop Oscar Romero of El Salvador - 1980

The Service Committee first began work on behalf of human rights in El Salvador in 1974. In 1977 UUSC was further privileged to begin an inspiring association with Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero, a man of El Salvador and of his people, when UUSC began support of the Salvadoran publication "Justice and Peace".

Archbishop Romero was slain on March 24, 1980, by an assassin's bullet, as he said Mass in the chapel of a hospital for poverty-stricken cancer patients . . . the hospital he founded and in which he lived with the neediest of his people. News of his death first came when Salvadoran clergy telephoned Congressman Robert Drinan with the tragic news. A Jesuit priest, Drinan had concelebrated Mass with Archbishop Romero in 1978, during his first UUSC-sponsored mission to Central America.

There is not a single UUSC associate who was not deeply touched by this tragic loss, for Archbishop Romero was an example in the struggle for human rights, a leader of the poor and oppressed, and in the end, martyr to the cause of their freedom.

In interviews with the media following the assassination, John McAward of UUSC International Programs recalled his association with the Archbishop: "When he came to San Salvador, he saw the enormous injustices perpetrated by the military and upper classes. When he raised his voice from the cathedral pulpit against them, he became the enemy of the wealthy and the true popular leader of the Salvadorans. This is a greater blow to El Salvador than the deaths of John Kennedy and Martin Luther King, combined, were to America."

McAward cited Archbishop Romero's letter to President Carter, which he read at the last Sunday Mass he ever conducted, in which he pleaded with the United States not to resume military aid to El Salvador, which he stressed would only be used in further oppression of the people. And McAward said of the Archbishop, "He lived in a tiny, sparsely furnished room in the Divine Providence Hospital. He told me he got his strength from these poor people. He died with those people in their little chapel."



Rebuilding in the Dominican Republic

In the wake of 1979's Hurricane David, which caused unprecedented destruction, the North Shore Unitarian Society of Plandome, New York, granted \$25,000 to UUSC for emergency assistance in Latin America, with special concern for the Dominican Republic. This severely stricken island nation had withstood winds in excess of 150 miles an hour, leaving over 200,000 people homeless and 80% of the country's crop destroyed. As usual in such disasters, the upper and middle classes were inconvenienced, but the poor were devastated.

UUSC's experience in Guatemala after that country's major earthquake in 1976 had confirmed that even with millions of dollars in aid coming through the government, such major efforts often overlooked individual needs and the timely alleviation of much personal suffering. So UUSC Central American Staff Associate Oscar Enriquez Guerra of Guatemala, who directed recovery efforts in his own country four years ago, and UUSC's John McAward immediately visited the Dominican Republic to assess needs. Through that country's Ecumenical Planning Action Center (CEPAE), UUSC provided funds to send teams to affected communities to assess damages and list priority needs, and to help in the formation of emergency relief committees. The funds also enabled these teams to stay on the road continually, providing accurate, up-to-the-minute data to the government so that relief could more quickly reach those most in need.

Remaining funds were divided among CEPAE and two additional grass-roots organizations . . . ALFALIT and UJEDO. The first provided seriously stricken communities with basic building materials so that victims could repair their dwellings in a cooperative self-

help project. The second, which emphasized the involvement of young people, provided equipment to small farmers to help them replant their ruined fields. The purpose of both projects was not only to help people recover from disaster, but to encourage further cooperative efforts which could lead to greater progress, more assistance, and other development projects . . . so that from the destruction of Hurricane David might grow a better life than before. And the assistance which UUSC was uniquely able to carry to the people of the Dominican Republic grew from the ability to act immediately and the experience to act sensitively in helping neighbors in need.

The Haiti Connection . . . West Africa and the West Indies

When the UUSC-sponsored program of health and family planning first came into being in Haiti in the sixties, there were great hopes for its success . . . hopes which were realized and which continue to flourish today. Then, in the seventies, the hope reached far beyond the boundaries of this tiny and beleaguered island nation, across Caribbean waters and half way 'round the globe, when UUSC decided to bring interested health professionals and officials from other countries to Haiti to observe the work of Dr. Ary Bordes and his success among his people.

The results of these plans were two workshops in 1978 . . . the first for representatives from other Caribbean countries, the second for visitors from French-speaking West Africa.

At the first workshop, dynamic Diana Francis-Delaney, Supervisor of Public Health Nurses in St. Kitts, the West Indies, reacted quickly: "This is what we should do in my country, and I know exactly how we must go about it!"

The result is the Teenage Family Life Education Project (TEFLEP), a new UUSC-sponsored project for family planning and education for teenaged mothers and their mates, which got underway in late 1979.

Working with UUSC International Program Associate Elizabeth Coit, Diana Francis-Delaney and her staff of two local social workers have quickly developed an excellent working relationship among themselves and a satisfying and productive rapport with the nearly 60 young mothers in their program. Francis-Delaney and her associates have also worked to maintain a distinctly non-partisan, non-political position . . . a vital factor in their ability to work effectively with their fellow citizens, the schools, and government training programs.

Early first pregnancies among young citizens of St. Kitts are common. This program is aimed at education for the health of the new mother and baby, planning for the prevention of too-soon second and third



UUSC headquarters meeting launches a journey to Africa; (l. r.) Dick Scobie, Liz Coit, Warren Salinger, Ary Bordes, and John McAward

pregnancies, acceptance of the young parents so that they may return to school, cooperation with government authorities in admitting program participants into training classes for future employment opportunities, and improved relations among the teenaged parents, their families, and the community at large. Funding from the General Services Foundation has helped see this new UUSC project off to a fast and productive start, with a large number of participants, immediately visible results, and excellent acceptance in St. Kitts.

After little more than six months of activity, the TEFLEP name is becoming a household word on the island. Nurse Delaney reports that she and her staff are recognized in the streets and back alleys of St. Kitts and are often approached for help and information. She has arranged for nearly one-third of the program participants to start evening classes and reports cooperation by the Adult Education Office of the government for this aspect of the project, as well as good rapport with the Labour Commissioner, who has shown willingness to place TEFLEP participants in jobs.

In addition, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) is so impressed with the possibilities for this work that it has recognized the St. Kitts effort and is working with UUSC in its evaluation, greatly increasing the likelihood of further funding and expansion to other countries.



A young mother and her baby are visited by a social worker in UUSC's St. Kitts, West Indies, project



Staff of the new UUSC St. Kitts program: Pan American Health Organization representative, left; Diana Francis-Delaney, second left; UUSC's Liz Coit, second right



The children of Benin, West Africa

The second Haiti workshop in 1978 brought West African health officials to the Caribbean, and this year, after many months of organization and planning, Dr. Ary Bordes and UUSC's Elizabeth Coit spent several weeks in the country of Benin to complete plans for a rural community health center there. They also visited Togo and the Ivory Coast for follow-up meetings with participants in the Haiti workshop and to conduct preliminary talks about similar new projects in those countries.

In Benin, Liz Coit has been facilitating plans for, and Dr. Bordes will act as consultant to a new clinic and training facility, in response to a perceived need on the part of Benin's government to improve health care in rural areas. At the local village which is site of the new clinic, the mayor, who is also a trained nurse, welcomed his Haitian and American guests warmly, as dozens of village children and adults joined in the greetings. Dr. Bordes was received with special enthusiasm when he told villagers that his own roots, and those of most Haitian people, were deep in the very African soil on which they stood. In Africa, a bright beginning, guided by care and understanding, is lighting the way to a better future.

Dr. Ary Bordes (center) with the mayor (right) of the Benin village which is site of UUSC's new West African health program



UNITED STATES PROGRAMS

Yes, there are problems at home, and UUSC is one of the few organizations carrying on a national program to reaffirm the rights of all our fellow citizens, fulfilling the mandate to work for freedom at all levels. The Service Committee operated in the United States from its earliest days, carrying on the home-front effort during World War II and landmark programs among Native Americans and migrant workers in the southwest during the fifties. Now, with staff in six cities and volunteers across the country, UUSC's continuing journey reaches north to south and coast to coast to improve the human condition.

The National Moratorium on Prison Construction (NMPC)

Unique to UUSC, NMPC is a program of criminal justice reform which generates both the most loyal and dedicated support, and some of the strongest controversy. But once they understand NMPC, people who know the Service Committee know it is in line with the organization's deepest traditions, as well as sound analysis of the problem.

Simply, NMPC seeks to stop unnecessary prison expansion, and instead, promote humane and productive alternatives to prison which compensate victims, rehabilitate offenders, and save taxpayers' dollars. In a growing number of states this year, UUSC staff, volunteers, and supporters have made precedent-setting progress in the effort.

In California, a major victory was won through joint work by community people, church representatives, volunteers, and UUSC staff from San Francisco to Los Angeles. Working together, they succeeded in placing a formal package of alternatives to prison into a piece of major state legislation. In August, 1979, UUSC-NMPC activists spoke before the State Assembly Criminal Justice Committee in opposition to a proposed bill allocating \$9 million for new prisons. In its place, they proposed and won inclusion of increased funding for study and implementation of alternatives to incarceration . . . such as restitution and probation . . . and a drastic cut in funds for new prison construction.

The people who worked so hard and long to reach this milestone had travelled from all parts of the state to testify. There were more than 55 witnesses, including UUSC's San Francisco-based NMPC Coordinator Naneen Karraker. They testified on many related subjects: destructiveness of prisons, accountability of funds already allocated, need for employment training for convicted persons, effectiveness of existing alternatives programs in other states, cost effectiveness of court refer-

ral programs, and more.

But the victory achieved in this committee hearing had far to go. After the August hearing, there was the September date on which the bill came up for legislative vote. There was some ground lost, but the heart of the gains remained healthy: although certain funding aimed at new prison construction (site selection and architects' plans) was returned, the funding for alternatives remained intact. It was a proud achievement for UUSC's California constituents, who did an outstanding job in a state which seems among the most determined to pour millions into more prisons, while in the same state, Proposition 13 is blamed for human services budget cuts. The willingness to spend on prisons but not on people is another trend UUSC-NMPC seeks to confront.



UUSC-NMPC at the American Correctional Association convention



Naneen Karraker (second from left) organized and led the Denver NMPC meeting; UUSC Board member Bill Reynard, fourth from left

The next step in the process was obtaining a special grant of \$21,000 from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation for "Alternatives to Incarceration Planning," to "watchdog" the new legislation. During the year, the funds will support a program to monitor the progress of the California Alternatives legislation, seeking to assure its effective, on-time implementation. New San Francisco-based staffer Midge Wilson, highly experienced and committed to this work, has joined Naneen Karraker to carry out the project . . . another step toward a criminal justice system that is truly just, and one which should set a precedent for similar progress in other states where UUSC people are active.

Further successful work by UUSC people, from Capitol Hill and back to California, was aimed at the construction budget of the Federal Bureau of Prisons and saw four new prisons deleted from last year's plans. In Washington, D.C., UUSC-NMPC Coordinator Michael Kroll covered the halls of Congress, stressing the waste of human and material resources in the building and populating of more prisons, especially as statistics show Federal prison population declining. UUSC Volunteer Service Corps leader Albert Wuelfing and his colleagues in Camarillo, California, worked for and won cancellation of the new Federal prison for youth slated for the area. Al Wuelfing enumerated the costs involved in that proposed prison and stressed the waste it mirrored: a planned \$18 million price tag, a proposed \$9.1 million cost overrun . . . all to house 495 young men ages 16 to 26, who would be ideal candidates for alternative corrections programs.

UUSC-NMPC is also a charter member of the National Coalition on Jail Reform, in which U.S. Programs Director Richard Kellaway has been participating on the reduction of inappropriate incarceration nationwide. The coalition, which includes among others the National Sheriffs Association, is the first organization bringing together corrections reform groups and establishment law enforcement professionals in a unique cooperative effort to improve criminal justice measures in our communities.

More recently-launched efforts by UUSC people have involved more and more volunteers in a number of states. Supported by staff, they seek to introduce more humane and equitable corrections measures to their communities. In the south, NMPC Coordinator Andy Hall works from his Atlanta office with the Georgia Alli-



At UUSC San Francisco office: (l.-r.) Midge Wilson and Naneen Karraker

ance for Alternatives to Incarceration, and into Louisiana, Kentucky, Tennessee and beyond. Covering the western area, Naneen Karraker has helped an intensely active effort in Arizona, where citizens led by UUSC volunteer William Thompson seek to expand the coverage and effectiveness of pretrial services and alternatives in that state, while opposing a \$38 million Phoenix area jail bond issue.

Earlier in the year, Naneen Karraker also organized and led the second Western States NMPC Conference, held at Denver, Colorado, where activists from Oregon to Texas met to discuss developments and share strategies on prison reform and alternatives. And the message of this conference was clear: the National Moratorium on Prison Construction is a growing effort achieving more and more progressive results.

Stop The Olympic Prison (STOP)

Another new prison which carries a double-barrelled potential for folly is the Federal prison for youth destined to be created from the dormitories which housed Olympic athletes at this year's U.S.-hosted Lake Placid games. Opposition to this plan has been organized and conducted by UUSC-NMPC from the beginning, and it continues.

On May 3, 1979, backing intensive information and lobbying efforts, UUSC people conducted simultaneous STOP demonstrations in ten cities coast to coast, including UUSC's headquarters city of Boston and Washington, D.C. In the shadow of the Capitol, STOP supporters heard speakers oppose the Olympic Prison, including Canadian Olympic athlete Bruce Kidd, who spoke of the plan as "poisoning the Olympic spirit." The plan had been placed in motion three years before, when the Olympic Committee, seeking funds to build housing for the 1980 winter games, went to the Federal Bureau of Prisons. The plan called for a prison to house 16 to 25 year old, mostly drug offenders from New York, Boston, and Philadelphia. As a prison proposal, it was a disaster, offering little or no opportunity for rehabilitative activity, located hundreds of miles from the urban areas and making it difficult or impossible for prisoners' families to visit. In the state that had experienced Attica, the potential for violence in such a setting was equally great, with the probability of a mostly rural white and poor prison staff hired from the area to guard mostly urban minority prisoners.

In September, STOP reached the U.N. when UUSC's Michael Kroll travelled to the Geneva, Switzerland, headquarters of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. In late summer, a group of International jurists had toured the Lake Placid prison site with Kroll, later preparing a very strong statement denouncing the Olympic Prison, which was included in a petition to the



Gretchen McKay Ashton carries the STOP message before television cameras in Boston

U.N. Commission. Kroll's trip to Switzerland followed for appointments with U.N. staff members. After nearly two weeks of meetings, the jurists' report was retained on a Subcommittee agenda for consideration. While in Geneva, Kroll was also interviewed about STOP by the BBC, Radio New Zealand, Radio Switzerland, ABC and CBS. And on his return to Washington, D.C., he visited the White House with Dr. Jon Regier of the New York State Council of Churches and the UUSC-NMPC Advisory Board to discuss the Olympic Prison and its potential damage to the people and the international standing of America.

The STOP campaign also went on in a New York courtroom, where UUSC, threatened and enjoined from using the term "Olympic" on STOP posters and literature, successfully appeared against the U.S. Olympic Committee and gained the right to use the name and the symbolic rings on printed material.

The STOP effort continued to gain further recognition as preparations for the winter games drew near. In Iowa, UUSC Volunteer Service Corps leader Betty Gorshe succeeded in including the Olympic Prison issue as a plank in her state's Democratic party platform. A few days after chalking up that achievement, Betty answered her telephone: it was the White House calling . . . to assure her that consideration of the Olympic Prison issue was still alive and under consideration by the President.

STOP drove on to Lake Placid in February, and as the flames of the Olympic torch rose high, so did hundreds of balloons released as symbols of freedom by UUSC staff and supporters on hand to distribute information about the prison plan.

Colman McCarthy of the Washington Post wrote of their presence in Lake Placid: "Along with most other patriotic Americans, we were thrilled that our hockey team stuck it to the Russians and that Eric Heiden won five gold medals. But for national honor and the upholding of values that go beyond fun and games, our choice for authentic Olympians are Michael Kroll and the people of Stop The Olympic Prison (STOP)."

And the campaign continues still, with the prison scheduled to open in August, six months after the games (a delay earlier gained by STOP), and with testimony before Congressional committees on the folly of spending millions more on this plan.

In Opposition to Capital Punishment

Opposition to the death penalty is deeply rooted in Unitarian Universalist tradition, making it an historic concern as well as a current priority of UUSC people across the country, as several states seek to implement this cruel and unusual measure.

On the morning of May 25, 1979, the nation woke to the news that John Spenkelink would be executed in Florida at 10:00. It was a shocking awakening for UUSC people, signaling the country's first execution of a prisoner against his will since 1972 . . . when the Supreme Court first declared capital punishment "cruel and unusual" when applied arbitrarily, allowing it at a state's discretion, but only under certain circumstances. That morning, there were vigils opposing state-sanctioned killing in many cities where UUSC members and supporters gathered.

In Florida, UUSC-NMPC Coordinator Andy Hall had traveled from Atlanta with fellow members of People Against Executions (PAX), a growing coalition. They stationed themselves first in front of the governor's mansion, later in his state house office, where they were allowed to remain. During those days leading up to the execution, they were the only people able to speak directly with the governor. Andy described that day of execution in Florida: "I believe that what our small group did, as part of a strategy of protest around the state and nation, was crucial and effective . . . and I knew my UUSC colleagues supported us. John Spenkelink died in the electric chair. But a determination to see the death penalty abolished was responsibly communicated. It was necessary and will continue to be so in these days of death warrants and 'legal' killings."

Later in the year, Mrs. Lois Spenkelink, mother of the man executed in Florida, visited Boston at the invitation of UUSC Action Organizer Gretchen McKay Ashton, to participate in the first forum of the newly-activated Massachusetts Coalition Against Executions, whose efforts Ashton has spearheaded throughout the year.

The Forum on the Death Penalty at Boston University's School of Law included a panel of activists and a large audience. Their focus was a new death penalty bill signed by the governor even though it is viewed as unconstitutional by the Massachusetts Supreme Court. Mrs. Spenkelink and her daughter related simply and eloquently their experience with the brutality and finality of capital punishment. The following day, they spent several hours at UUSC headquarters, where they told their story to reporters and television news people at a Service Committee-sponsored press conference.

In Kansas, Volunteer Service Corps leader Bill Lucero continues to testify, year after year, in opposition to the death penalty, where he has been often cited for his strong stand by both the governor and Dr. Karl



*Marking the hours before execution
in the Florida governor's office:
UUSC's Andy Hall right*



*After speaking before the Kansas Legislature
against the death penalty, Bill Lucero reached out
in sympathy and understanding
to a proponent of capital punishment*



*Mrs. Lois Spenkelink (center) faces the press
at a UUSC headquarters press conference
on capital punishment*

"Florida Day" stands strongly against the death penalty, organized by UUSC's Michael Kroll (standing left)



Meninger of that state's famed Meninger Clinic. Bill speaks against executions from an especially sensitive viewpoint . . . that of a murder victim's family. His father was killed several years ago, and Bill's testimony before the Kansas Legislature affirmed: "One argument of those who advocate capital punishment involves concern for victims' families. Now someday, someone is going to explain to us how the state, retaliating killing for killing, is going to assist families of victims, but so far, I have yet to be convinced."

As to capital punishment as a deterrent to violent crimes, Bill presented FBI statistics showing states without the death penalty as those with the lowest homicide rates.

In California, the fight against capital punishment has long been waged, with stepped-up activities in the past year involving UUSC staff and volunteers, and with San Francisco Action Organizer Randy Stallings serving as Chairperson of the Northern California Coalition Against the Death Penalty.

In Chicago, Action Organizer Gary Wood served this year on the steering committee of the Illinois Coalition against the Death Penalty, after working with that group to defeat legislation to make lethal injection the method of execution in that state. Because its proponents present lethal injection as a more humane, as well



Boston vigil against the death penalty; UUSC's Dick Scobie, right; Massachusetts' Middlesex County Sheriff John Buckley, left

as less expensive method of killing, the bill could have meant the death in quick succession of every death row inmate in that state.

In Washington, D.C., in November, 141 people stood opposite the Supreme Court, each wearing a placard bearing the name and number of a condemned person waiting execution on Death Row in Florida. The demonstration was billed as "Florida Day" to spotlight the May 1979, execution of John Spenkelink, the fact that more people wait on death row in Florida than in any other state, and the notably harsh and racist use of capital punishment in Florida. The demonstration was sponsored by PAX and led by UUSC's Michael Kroll, with a number of UUSC staffers participating. Backed by the slogan "Your tourist dollars pay the executioner" another goal of Florida Day was to ask the public to boycott tourist travel to that sunny state with such a dark history of death.

In recent testimony before the Maryland Legislature, Michael Kroll cited what is certainly one of the most chilling arguments against state-sanctioned killing: "It is a wonder that with more than 7,000 persons executed in this century, only 31 documented cases have been discovered of wrongful executions. This figure could have been higher, because a total of 75 people have been sentenced to death or life imprisonment for crimes which were later found to have been committed by someone else. And there is no way to calculate the number of people whose mistaken convictions were never discovered."

UUSC on Capitol Hill

During the year, UUSC people including Executive Director Richard S. Scobie and Board member Rev. Richard S. Gilbert of Rochester, New York, testified before House and Senate Committees against the inherent repressiveness of the proposed Criminal Code revision, its built-in sentencing guidelines, its threat to the free exercise of Constitutional rights, and its expansion of the Federal Government's role in law enforcement. It is also seen as a bill which a government, in times of stress, could use to stifle dissident political activities. In this, as in many other areas which threaten the rights and freedoms of citizens, the Service Committee continues to be involved.

UUSC Hunger Action

UUSC involvement with the issue of world hunger continues, with Howard Sollenberger, UUSC delegate to the Interreligious Task Force on U.S. Food Policy, monitoring the President's Commission on Hunger and developing funding proposals. With a distinguished career in the field which goes back to service with UNRRA before World War II and includes the Directorship of the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute, Sollenberger is a great asset to UUSC in Washington, D.C., and on the Board of Directors, where he serves in a voluntary capacity. UUSC work in the field also includes periodic mailings to constituents concerned about the problem of world hunger.

Mobilization Against the Draft

As Co-Chair of a new coalition against the draft, Randy Stallings, Action Organizer in San Francisco, organized a major demonstration in March in which dozens of participants marched behind the UUSC banner. This was one of the first such actions taken since the UUSC Board adopted its new resolution on selective service at its winter, 1980, meeting, which affirms that involuntary conscription into military service should be imposed only when a state of war has been declared or the territorial integrity of the United States is threatened. The resolution also cites that a large conscription-based military tends to strengthen anti-democratic forces, that a large standing army may be used for acts of war without public or Congressional support, and that the reinstitution of selective service may lead in turn to resistance and the repression of that resistance, further disrupting the democratic fabric of our society and undermining the confidence of the people in their government.

In these and many other issues related to traditional and historic Service Committee concerns UUSC staff, volunteers, supporters, and associates have devoted their energies through the year, as the "journey to freedom" continues.

Marching against the draft in San Francisco



VOLUNTEER SERVICE CORPS



Shirley Lundin of Chicago, Joan Mirsepasy of Washington state, Janet Osborne of Plandome, New York at the VSC National Training meeting

While the staff of UUSC is small . . . a professional nucleus deeply committed to its mandate and programs . . . there is also a much larger and far-reaching volunteer "staff" whose dedication and commitment are equally strong and productive. UUSC's Volunteer Service Corps (VSC) is a leadership- and action-oriented force of well over 500 people, stretching across the country, working in their states, communities, and churches on UUSC-related issues.

When Betty Gorshe hammered the STOP message into the Iowa Democratic party platform and heard from the White House as a result, she represented UUSC as a VSC member and leader. As Bill Lucero continues on the front line against capital punishment in Kansas, he is cited by the governor as a leader of UUSC and the VSC in that state. When Al Wuelfing led the march against another expensive new prison in California, he carried the UUSC-VSC banner. And in San Francisco, Los Angeles, Chicago, through the south or on Capitol Hill . . . when large numbers of UUSC people gather to speak out and take action, or join forces to launch an action alert with letter, telegrams, and telephone calls by the hundreds, there is usually a single staff member in partnership with a whole squadron of the VSC. They are the unsalaried professional staff who give UUSC greater clout and farther reach through their nationwide efforts.

The VSC is not only a factor of increasing weight in UUSC programs, it is a national volunteer organization which continues to gain increasing recognition in the field of volunteerism for its professional effectiveness. The unique Volunteer Service Credit plan is an important aspect of the organization's pace-setting reputation. It credits members with proof of professional-level work experience for use in gaining employment or other volunteer appointments, as more and more businesses and industries accept volunteer service as a criterion for hiring. During the past year, Mary Ann Kelley of Adelphi, Maryland, earned the first Volunteer Service Credit certificate ever awarded by completing the equivalent of three years' service in only two years.

Volunteer Service Corps leadership is in the hands of National Co-Chairpersons Deane Corliss of Alabama, covering the eastern half of the country, and Joan Mirsepasy of Washington state in the west. (An experienced VSC member of long standing, Joan succeeded Alan Amend, who retired from the post during 1979-80.) They sit on the UUSC Board of Directors and lead teams of Regional Representatives and Area Coordinators, who work with Local Representatives in over 500 Unitarian Universalist congregations and communities nationwide.

The 1979-80 calendar opened with the annual National Training Session for VSC leadership, which set the tone of the year's efforts. Meeting in Washington, D.C., participants set goals, defined objectives, discussed management strategies, compared problems and techniques for solution, conferred with staff and directors as well as fellow volunteers, and took advantage of the session's location to visit their respective Congress-people and get in some "lobbying" on UUSC issues.

During the fiscal year, volunteers were the major factor in the Guest At Your Table success story, as well as UUSC merchandise and holidaycard sales.

VSC representatives also spearheaded the national observance of UUSC's 40th Anniversary year and organization of the sixteen area celebrations, including the ongoing Pioneers Fund Drive, contributing greatly to Service Committee fund raising efforts. Additionally, in the form of in-kind service to UUSC, VSC members contributed effort valued at an estimated \$181,000 (based on minimum wage).

With responsibility for fund-raising and income, the Development division passed several milestones during the fiscal year: In addition to achieving UUSC's second consecutive million dollar year, with an increase of 11% over the previous year's million mark, it was the second year of the Guest At Your Table program, which brought \$51,000, for a 50% increase. And income from UUSC holiday cards brought an 80% increase in net income over the previous year, earning \$32,000. Of course, these increases in income are vitally important, because they make possible increases in the scope and effectiveness of UUSC programs.

Successful development, for UUSC, also means the commitment of thousands of individual contributors, the dedication of hundreds of volunteers, and the partnership of Unitarian Universalist congregations across the United States. While the organization is incorporated independently and its work is strictly non-sectarian, the majority of UUSC support has traditionally

UUSC DEVELOPMENT

come from these sources . . . from people and institutions committed to human freedom, including a significant number of members and friends who are not Unitarian Universalists or who maintain no denominational affiliation of any kind. It is this support which has allowed UUSC to work successfully in so many crucial and controversial areas, fulfilling the mandate of its constituency, while remaining independent of funding sources which might seek to limit or control programs.

"Guest At Your Table" is an example of this kind of person-to-person, family-and-community, coin-by-coin support and dedication. Two years ago, UUSC first asked people to remember Third World citizens served by its programs, by having the small and colorful Guest At Your Table box present and by dropping in a coin each time an individual or family sat down to a meal. Proceeds were for UUSC's hunger-related programs . . . agricultural development, human rights, education, and health and family planning. The response was warmly enthusiastic and productive . . . and most important, Guest At Your Table brought new awareness of the plight of the poor, disadvantaged, and oppressed in Third World areas, and the goals and achievements of UUSC programs. In 1979-80, approximately 400 Unitarian Universalist congregations participated, distributing Guest At Your Table boxes to more than 30,000 families and individuals. The resultant income for UUSC programs . . . and the 50% increase over the previous year . . . are credited to their involvement.

UUSC holiday cards are also an important source of income, as well as an opportunity for supporters to express their commitment to humanitarian ideals and efforts and to their liberal religious traditions and goals. The designs are exclusive, but modest and limited in number. People who purchase and use them could probably find more festive selections elsewhere, but none more expressive of their deeper values. During the last holiday season, orders for over a quarter of a million cards were filled, a large part through the work of UUSC volunteers, who again earned much of the credit for the \$32,000 in net income and the 80% increase over the previous year's effort.

Development activity and contact with overseas funding sources took on new emphasis in this fiscal year with the establishment of UUSC headquarters in Central Europe, in partnership with the International Association for Religious Freedom (IARF). In 1939, the first mission of the Service Committee was prompted by a call for help from religious liberals in Czechoslovakia . . . colleagues by virtue of their membership in IARF. And in 1979, UUSC and IARF again joined forces in the work for human development. The two long-related organizations jointly hired a staff professional to work on

behalf of both at IARF offices in Frankfurt, West Germany. Lucie Meijer, an experienced social activist from the Netherlands, now assists UUSC in negotiating program grants from European funding sources and development groups, while helping IARF with its expanding program in the area of social responsibility.

In her first year as a UUSC associate, Lucie Meijer has achieved considerable increase in contacts on the Continent, for the first time arranging the visit of UUSC International Programs Director John McAward to a number of European development and social action organizations. In 1979-80, special grants from such sources for specific programs came to \$76,442.

This year saw world-wide attention focused on the tragic fate of the people of Cambodia . . . a country where, in the fifties, the Service Committee had carried out one of its earliest and most successful education programs. Knowing that constituents throughout the United States would most likely want to respond to the desperate need of the Cambodian people through organizations most familiar to them, UUSC, with the Unitarian Universalist Association (UUA), made a joint appeal for special donations. Since UUSC has the organizational mechanism to process such gifts, and since its work placed it in the position of being able to ascertain which relief organizations were dealing most effectively in Cambodia, all such special contributions were processed by UUSC. Through this effort, \$64,276 was received at UUSC headquarters and forwarded in equal shares to Oxfam America, UNICEF, and the American Friends Service Committee. Furthermore, because of the UUSC organization's experience and in-place capability in handling such programs, every penny of all special donations went to the Cambodian relief effort, with no part used for administration or processing costs.

As one of its major development efforts, 1979-80 saw the launching of UUSC's 40th Anniversary year and the national celebration of four decades of Service Committee programs, with the Rev. Dana McLean Greeley of Concord, Massachusetts, former UUA and UUSC president, chairing the planning committee, and Dr. Daniel Cheever of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, heading the Pioneers Fund Committee. The goal of this special drive: to double the original amount of UUSC's Emerson Revolving Fund, the endowment of the Service Committee's first president, William Emerson, by raising \$200,000 through special contributions commemorating the 40th Anniversary. UUSC supporters in sixteen metropolitan areas across the country planned events celebrating the Service Committee's first four decades. At the close of the fiscal year, \$50,000, or 25% of the goal, had been achieved, although only a small number of the scheduled celebrations had been held. And UUSC was well on the way to realizing the 40th Anniversary Pioneers Fund Drive goal.

FISCAL DATA

For the second consecutive fiscal year (April 1, 1979, to March 31, 1980) . . . UUSC income exceeded one million dollars. Total income from all sources was \$1,131,978 . . . an 11% increase over last year's million dollar milestone. Of this total, unrestricted contributions and bequests amounted to \$877,415. Grants from the Veatch Committee of the North Shore Unitarian Society of Plandome, New York, accounted for \$383,730, most of which resulted from matching grants which effectively doubled any contribution to UUSC of \$50 or more. Merchandise sales, including holiday cards, earned \$39,211. While the second Guest At Your Table program brought \$51,000. And income from interest and dividends was \$23,634 . . . all exceeding the previous year's figures.

Restricted (special purpose) funding, most of which came from foundations and development groups in the United States and Europe, was \$140,718. This included \$64,276 donated by individual supporters for Cambodian relief.

In addition to income as noted above, \$52,757 was donated to UUSC in the form of "deferred" gifts or trusts. These contributions are an important part of UUSC's sound economic base, as many

supporters find that tax laws can benefit both themselves and the Service Committee, with immediate as well as future benefits.

Expenses for Fiscal Year 1980 were \$1,094,269, with \$797,956, or 72.9%, going for program activities; \$179,436, or 16.4%, for fund raising costs; and \$116,877, or 10.7%, for administrative expenses. As usual for UUSC, these fund raising and administrative expense percentages were considerably below expected ranges for other similar organizations and underscore the responsible leadership and management of the UUSC Board of Directors and staff.

Further reflecting UUSC's sound fiscal position, in spite of current economic conditions, these figures represent an operating surplus (F.Y. 1980 income vs. expense) of \$37,709 for the year.

Fund balances at the close of Fiscal Year 1980 were \$288,245 in general (unrestricted) funds, including the purchase value of the UUSC headquarters building; \$338,634 in charitable remainder trusts (deferred gifts available to UUSC at the death of the donor); \$76,644 in restricted funds; and \$95,306 in the endowment fund.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

UUSC Fiscal Year 1980 (April 1, 1979 - March 31, 1980) *

INCOME

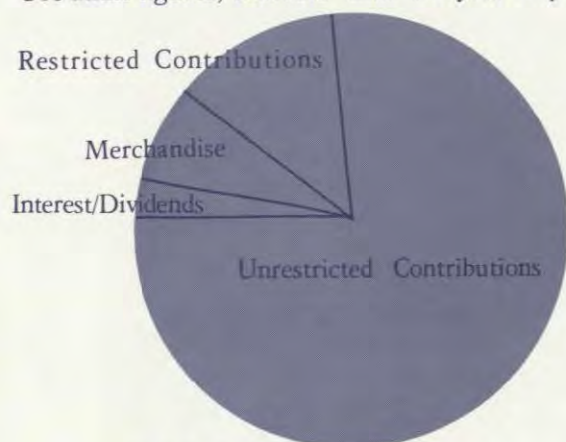
Unrestricted Contributions and Bequests	\$877,415
Restricted (Special Purpose) Contributions	140,718
Merchandise/Cards, Special Program (Net)	90,211
Interest and Dividends	23,634
TOTAL	\$1,131,978

EXPENSE

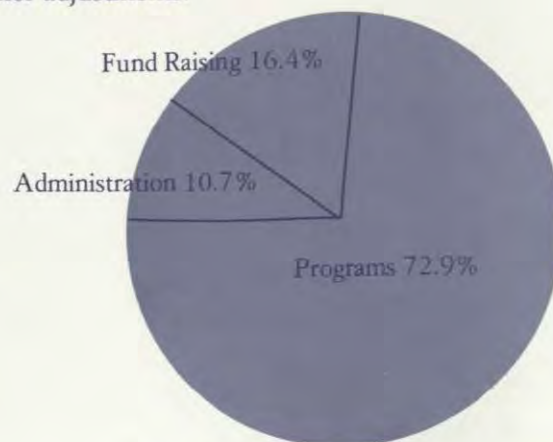
Programs	\$797,956	72.9%
Fund Raising	179,436	16.4%
Administration	116,877	10.7%
TOTAL	\$1,094,269	100.0%

OPERATING SURPLUS, F.Y. 1980: \$37,709

*Pre-audit figures; auditors' final analyses may result in minor adjustments.



INCOME



EXPENSE

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*(l.-r.) European Associate Lucie Meijer,
International Program Associate Liz Coit, and
Volunteer Service Corps member Barbara Donnely*

IN MEMORIAM . . .

We honor these individuals whose bequests to UUSC have perpetuated their commitment to freedom.

Ada Anderson	Susanna L. Chase	Cora A. Jacobs	Meta M. J. Roll	Earl C. Sauerhammer
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